

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1807.

[No. 2003.]

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDEE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDEE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
overlimitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

20 hds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India market.

ALSO,
1 pipe
1 half pipe
4 oz. casks

London Bill Wine,
excellent quality.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 31.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St. Croix Sugars, received per scd. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas—
for sale by

R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 31.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
seven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them inscribed to drawbacks.

Raven's Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalao Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

A Miller Wanted.

For a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

These masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-
ty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 15.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

IN 1794, sometime in the month of No-
vember or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAM,
who was hired in the town of Alexan-
dria to Mr. Joseph Smith. He was about 30
years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tan-
ner complexion, stutters a little, has a soft
voice, and generally seems timorous and timid
when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-
mison's, in the county of Caroline, and may
perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood;
but I think it more probable he may have
gone to the state of Maryland. If he is taken
in the state of Virginia and brought to me I
will give the above reward; if in the state of
Maryland and brought to me I will give Thirty
Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland
county, July 24.

Complete sets of SALMA-
GUNDAS far as published, or a
number to complete broken
sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,
Bookseller, King Street

August 14.

FOR BOSTON,

The Brig

HARMONY,

ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for
passengers. Six hundred barrels will be taken
on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.
Who has received per said brig a few half
pipes,

Choice Old Port Wine.

Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on
board.

William Hodgson.

July 20.

FOR AMSTERDAM (DIRECT)

The SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle, Alexandria

o. n.

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER

100 boxes SOAP

50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES

20 barrels MACKAREL, and

200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill.

For such a one good wages will be given.

For the person who wants, please apply to

Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Buselles,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground;

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, chalk,

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder;

Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British

battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British

battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Sun raisins in boxes.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

choevies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from
Thomas West to the subscribers on Saturday
the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in
Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexan-
dria, to the north of the new turnpike road,
and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one
moiety of a tract of land commonly called
"Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash,
one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety
days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt
of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26.

TRIAL

or

COLONEL A. BURR.

Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates, for High-Treason against the U. States.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, on the motion of yesterday, made by col. Burr, to control the counsel of the U. States in the order of introducing their evidence, so as to exclude all other testimony, till evidence was given of the overt act of treason charged in the indictment.

The following is the opinion delivered by the court.

Although this is precisely the same question relative to the order of evidence, which was decided by this court on the motion to adjourn, yet it is now presented under somewhat different circumstances, and may, therefore, not be considered as determined by the former decision. At that time, no indictment was found, no pleadings existed, and there was no stand, and by which the court could determine the relevancy of the testimony offered, until the fact to which it was to apply, should be disclosed. There is now an indictment specifying the charge which is to be proved, on the part of the prosecution, there is an issue made up, which presents a point to which all the testimony must apply, and consequently it is in the power of the court to determine, with some accuracy, on the relevancy of the testimony which may be offered.

It is contended in support of the motion which has been made, that, according to the regular order of evidence and the usage of courts, the existence of the fact on which the charge depends, ought to be shown, before any testimony explanatory, or confirmatory of the fact can be received. Against the motion it is contended that the crime alleged in the indictment, consists of two parts; the fact and the intention, and that it is in the discretion of the attorney for the U. S. first to adduce the one or the other; that no instance has ever occurred of the interference of a court with that arrangement which he has thought proper to make.

As is not unfrequent, the argument on both sides appears to be, in many respects, correct. It is the most usual, and appears to be the natural order of testimony, to show, first, the existence of the fact respecting which the enquiry is to be made. It is unquestionably attended with this advantage; there is a fixed and certain object to which the mind applies with precision, all the testimony which may be received, & the court can decide with less difficulty on the relevancy of all the testimony which may be offered. But this arrangement is not clearly shewn, to be established by any fixed rule of evidence, and no case has been adduced in which it has been forced by the court, on the counsel for the prosecution.

On one side it has been contended that by requiring the exhibition of the fact in the first instance, a great deal of time may be saved since there may be a total failure of proof with respect to the fact; and his argument has been answered, by observing, that should there even be such failure, they could not interpose and arrest the progress of the cause; but must permit the counsel for the prosecution to proceed with that testimony which is now offered.

Leying of war is a fact, which must be decided by the jury. The court may give general instructions on this, as on every other question brought before them, but the jury must decide upon it as compound of fact and law. Two assemblages of men, not unlike in appearance, possibly may be, the one treasonable and the other innocent. If, therefore, the fact exhibited to the court and jury, should, in the opinion of the court, not amount to the act of levying war, the court could not stop the prosecution; but must permit the counsel for the U. S. to proceed to show the intention of the act, in order to enable the jury to decide upon the fact, coupled with the intention.

The consumption of time would probably be nearly the same, whether the counsel for the prosecution commenced with the fact or the intention, provided those discussions which respect the admissibility of evidence would be as much avoided in the one mode as in the other. The principal importance which viewing the question in this light, would seem to attach to its decision, is the different impressions which the fact itself might make, if exhibited at

the commencement or close of the prosecution.

Although human laws punish actions, the human mind spontaneously attaches guilt to intentions. The same fact, therefore, may be viewed very differently, where the mind is prepared by a course of testimony, calculated to impress it with a conviction of the criminal designs of the accused, and where the fact is stated with our such preparation. The overt act may be such as to influence the opinion, on the testimony afterwards given, respecting the intention; and the testimony respecting the intention, may be such as to influence the opinion on the testimony which may be afterwards given respecting the overt act.

On the question of consuming time, the argument was placed in one point of view by the counsel for the defence, which excited some doubt. The case was supposed of only one witness to the overt act, and a declaration that it could be proved by no other. The court was asked whether the counsel would be permitted then to proceed to examine the intentions of the accused, and to do worse than waste the time of the court and jury, by exposing, without a possible object, the private views and intentions of any person whatever.

Perhaps in such a case the cause might be arrested, but this does not appear to warrant the inference that it might be arrested, because the fact proved by the two witnesses did not appear to the court to amount to the act of levying war. In the case supposed, the declaration of the law is positive, and a point proper to be referred to the court occurs, which suspends the right of the jury to consider the subject, and compels them to bring in a verdict of not guilty. In such a case, no testimony could be relevant, and all testimony ought to be excluded. Suppose the counsel for the prosecution should say that he had no testimony to prove the treasonable intention: That he believed confidently the object of the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's island to be innocent: That it did not amount to the crime of levying war. Surely it would be a wanton and useless waste of time to proceed with the examination of the overt act. When such a case occurs it cannot be doubted that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered, or the jury be directed with the consent of the attorney to find a verdict of not guilty.

It has been truly stated that the crime alleged in the indictment consists of the fact and of the intention with which that fact was committed. The testimony disclosing both the fact and the intention must be relevant. The court finds no express rule stating the order in which the attorney is to adduce relevant testimony, nor any case in which a court has interfered with the arrangement he has made. No alteration of that arrangement therefore will now be directed.

But it is proper to add that the intention which is considered as relevant in this stage of the enquiry is the intention which comprises a part of the crime, the intention with which the overt act itself was committed; not a general evil disposition, or an intention to commit a distinct fact. This species of testimony, if admissible at all, is received as corroborative or confirmatory testimony. It does not itself prove the intention with which the act was performed, but it renders other testimony probable which goes to that intention. It is explanatory or assistant to that other testimony. Now it is essentially repugnant to the usages of courts, to the declarations of the books by whose authority such testimony is received, that corroborative or confirmatory testimony should precede that which it is to corroborate or confirm. Until the introductory testimony be given, that which is merely corroborative is not relevant, and of consequence, if objected to, cannot be admitted without violating the best settled rules of evidence.

This position may be illustrated by a direct application to the testimony of gen. Eaton. So far as his testimony relates to the fact charged in the indictment, so far as relates to levying war on Blannerhasset's island, so far as it relates to a design to seize on New Orleans, or to separate by force, the western from the Atlantic states, it is deemed relevant and is now admissible. So far as it respects other plans to be executed in the city of Washington or elsewhere, if it indicates a treasonable design it is a design to commit a distinct act of treason, and is therefore not relevant to the present indictment. It can only be shown a general evil intention render it more probable that the intention in the particular case was evil; it is merely additional or corroborative testimony, and therefore if admissible at any time, is only admissible according to rules and principles

which the court most respect, after hearing that which it is to confirm.

The counsel will perceive how many questions respecting the relevancy of testimony, the arrangement proposed on the part of the prosecution will most probably produce. He is however at liberty to proceed according to his own judgment, and the court feels itself bound to exclude such testimony only, as at the time of its being offered, does not appear to be relevant.

The hours of the court are fixed from 9 till 4. Wm. Eaton was then called in for his examination.

Mr. Eaton enquired whether he might be permitted to have recurrence to his notes.

Chief Justice. Were they written by yourself?

Mr. Eaton. They were.

Mr. Wickham. At what time?

Mr. Eaton. At different times.

Mr. Burr. What is the nature of these?

Mr. Eaton. They are nothing but memoranda taken from notes, which I made of the conversations between you and myself, at the times that they passed.

The court decided that they were not admissible.

Mr. Eaton. May I ask one further indulgence from the court? I have been long before the public. Much stricture and some severity have passed upon me. May I, in stating my evidence, be permitted to make some explanations about the motives of my own conduct?

Chief Justice. Perhaps it would be more correct for the court to decide upon the propriety of the explanation, when the particular case occurs. Some cases may require it; and if any objection is made to your explanations, then the court will decide upon it.

Mr. Eaton. Concerning any overt act which goes to prove Aaron Burr guilty of treason, I know nothing, concerning certain transactions which are said to have happened at Blannerhasset's island, or any agency which A. Burr may be supposed to have had in them. I know nothing. But concerning col. Burr's expressions of treasonable intentions, I know much and it is to these my evidence relates.

Mr. Martin. I know not how far the court's opinion extends.

Chief Justice. It is this: that any proof of intention formed before the act itself, if relevant to the act, may be admitted—One witness may prove the intention at one time, and another may prove it at another; so as to prove the continuance of the intention throughout the whole transaction; and therefore the proof of very remote intentions may be relevant to this particular act.

Mr. Martin. I trust that when he speaks of a treasonable intention not applicable to this act, the court will stop him.

Mr. Eaton. During the winter of eighteen hundred and five and six, I cannot be positive as to the distinct point of time, yet during that winter at the city of Washington, Aaron Burr signified to me that he was organizing an expedition to be moved against the Spanish provinces on the South Western Frontier of the United States. I understood under the authority of the general government. From our existing controversies with Spain, and from the tenor of the president's communication to both houses of congress, a conclusion was naturally drawn, that war with that power was inevitable. I had just then returned from the coast of Africa, and having been for many years employed on your frontier or on a coast more barbarous and obscure. I was ignorant of the estimation in which col. B. was held by his country. The distinguished rank he had held in society and the strong marks of confidence which he had received from his fellow citizens, did not permit me to doubt of his patriotism. As a military character I had been made acquainted with one within the United States, under whose direction a soldier might with great security confide his honor. In case of my country being involved in a war, I should have thought it my duty to obey so honorable a call as was proposed to me. Under impressions like these I did engage to embark in the enterprise, and pledged myself to col. B's confidence. At several interviews it appeared to be his intention to convince me by maps & other documents of the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico. At length from certain indistinct expressions and intonations, I admitted a suspicion that col. B. had other projects. He used strong expressions of reproach against the administration of the government, accused them of want of character, want of energy, and want of gratitude. He seemed desirous of irritating my resentment by dilating upon certain injurious strictures I had received on the floor of congress on account of certain transactions on the coasts of Tripoli;

and also on the delays in adjusting my account for advances of money on account of the U. S. and talked of pointing out to me modes of honorable indemnity. I will not conceal here that col. Burr had good grounds of reason for supposing me disaffected towards the government; I had indeed suffered much from delays in adjusting my account for cash advanced to the government, whilst I was consul to Tripoli, and for the expense of maintaining the war with Tripoli. I had but a short time before been compelled ingloriously to sink the flag of my country on the ramparts of a defeated enemy, where it had flown for 45 days. I had been compelled to abandon my comrades in war on the field, where they had fought our battles. I had seen cash offered to the half-victorious chief of Tripoli, as he had himself acknowledged, as the price of pacification. Mr. Wickham. By whom? A. By our general—when as yet no exertion had been made by our naval squadron to exercise that enemy. I had seen the conduct of the author of these blemishes on our then proud national character, if not condemned not censured, whilst my own inadequate efforts to support that character were attempted to be thrown into shade. To feelings naturally arising out of circumstances like these I did give strong expressions. Here I beg leave to observe in justice to myself, that however strong those expressions, however harsh the language I employed, they would not justify the inference that I was prepared to dip my sabre in the blood of my countrymen, much less of their children, which I believe would have been the case, had this conspiracy been carried into effect. [Mr. Martin objected to this language.] I listened to Col. B's mode of indemnity; and as I had by this time begun to suspect, that the military expedition he had on foot was unlawful, I permitted him to believe myself resigned to his influence, that I might understand the extent and motive of his arrangements. Col. B. now laid open his project of revolutionizing the territory west of the Alleghany—establishing an independent empire there—New Orleans to be the capital and himself the chief; organizing a military force on the waters of the Mississippi, and carrying conquest to Mexico. After much conversation, which I do not particularly recollect, respecting the feasibility of the project, as was natural, I stated impediments to his operations; such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, their attachment to the present administration of the government, the want of funds, the opposition he would experience from the regular army of the U. S. stationed on the frontier; and the resistance to be expected from Miranda, in case he should succeed in republicanizing the Mexicans. Col. Burr seemed to have no difficulty in removing these obstacles. He stated to me that he had in person, (I think the preceding season) made a tour through that country; that he had secured to his interest and attached to his person the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and territory of Orleans; that he had inexhaustable resources and funds; that the army of the United States would act with him; that it would be reinforced by ten or twelve thousand men from the abovementioned states and territory; that he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory, and as for Miranda, said Mr. Burr facetiously, we must hang Miranda. In the course of repeated conversations on this subject, he proposed to give me a distinguished command in his army, I understood the second command. I asked him who would command in chief. He said General Wilkinson. I observed that it was very singular he should count upon general Wilkinson. The distinguished command and high trust he held under government, as the commander in chief of our army, and as governor of a province, he would not be apt to put at hazard for any precarious projects of aggrandizement—col. Burr stated that gen. Wilkinson balanced in the confidence of his country, that it was doubtful whether he would much longer retain the distinction and confidence he now enjoyed, and that he was prepared to secure to himself a pecuniary. I asked col. B. if he knew general Wilkinson. He said yes, and echoed the question. I told him that twelve years ago, I was at the same time a captain in his wing of the legion of the U. States, his acting brigade major and aide de camp, and that I thought I knew him well. He asked me what I knew of gen. W. I said, I knew gen. W. would act as lieutenant to no man in existence. "You are in error (said Mr. Burr) Wilkinson will act as Lieutenant to me." Wilkinson of much conversation on this subject, I was prevailed on to believe that the plan of revolution meditated by Col. B. and communicate to me, certificated with gen. W. and very confidentially expressed the influence of gen. W. the promise of double pay of plunders and military measure. I pass over myself, respecting a cent of the bench. [Mr. Hamilton a revolution at Washington, and over that to come down to I supposed he had relied on, and returned to west. I was thoroughly convinced that such a project was a goaded, as to be dangerous in addition to positive. He had of assistance and co-operation that the vast extent of territory beyond the mountains, adventurers, together with mines of Mexico, would bring him from all quarters. The situation in which I was placed me in, was peculiar. I had no overt act to prove. B. He had given me no notice, nor did I know of any party who had received any information and whose testimony he had mentioned principally & decidedly enough, but gen. W. a Mr. Alston, learned was his son-in-law, Ephraim Kirby, who I learned was a captain in W. gen. W. Burr said much, of Mr. Alston very little, satisfy me that he was engaged; and if Kirby he was a major in the vicinity (whether C. in Ohio or know not) who had mustered the militia and had already majority of the brigade engaged, who were ready to follow his signal. Mr. B. took a resolution as a matter of responsibility of the people, and constitution which would rather be detrimental to the American revolution which must place; and for the operation crisis was peculiar that there was no energy in the general government, actions denoted a confidence which were so well made meet with no opposition at the army, and the chief citizens were ready to receive him, ground upon which I stood as respected my duty. My lonely testimony to the weight of colonel Burr by turning the tables upon him, every man capable of being a conscientious under the weight. I relied myself to obtain the services of this country, in to him, and on this I did depend on his knowing my motives. I waited on the president after a desultory conversation to draw his attention to him (I took the liberty to be removed from the office) that I thought I considered him dangerous. I said to England or Madrid. The president asked where we had been said is some positive expression (in such a way respecting the integrity of his country, that I had stronger ground than I had; but over his other passions, respect to himself would set him to the president, and the manner which would point to him, if col. B. was in error (said Mr. Burr) Wilkinson will act as Lieutenant to me. You are in error (said Mr. Burr) Wilkinson of much conversation on this subject, I was prevailed on to believe that the plan of revolution meditated by Col. 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[Mr. Hamilton a revolution at Washington, and over that to come down to I supposed he had relied on, and returned to west. I was thoroughly convinced that such a project was a goaded, as to be dangerous in addition to positive. He had of assistance and co-operation that the vast extent of territory beyond the mountains, adventurers, together with mines of Mexico, would bring him from all quarters. The situation in which I was placed me in, was peculiar. I had no overt act to prove. B. He had given me no notice, nor did I know of any party who had received any information and whose testimony he had mentioned principally & decidedly enough, but gen. W. a Mr. Alston, learned was his son-in-law, Ephraim Kirby, who I learned was a captain in W. gen. W. 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B. and communicate to me, had been concerted with gen. W. and would have his co-operation; for col. B. repeated, and very confidently expressed his belief, that the influence of gen. W. with his army, the promise of double pay and rations, the ambition of the officers, and the prospect of plunder and military achievements, would bring the army generally into the measure. I pass over here, a conversation which took place between col. B. and myself, respecting a central revolution, as it is decided to be irrelevant by the opinion of the bench. [Mr. Hay. You allude to a revolution for overthrowing the government at Washington, and of revolutionizing the eastern states.] I was passing over that to come down to the period when I supposed he had relinquished that design, and returned to his project in the west. I was thoroughly convinced myself, that such a project was already so far organized, as to be dangerous, and that it would require an effort to suppress it. For in addition to positive assurances col. B. had of assistance and co-operation, he said that the vast extent of territory of the U. S. beyond the mountains which offered to adventurers, together with a view of the mines of Mexico, would bring adherents to him from all quarters of the Union. — The situation in which these communications and the impression they made upon me, placed me in, was peculiarly delicate. I had no overt act to produce against col. B. He had given me nothing upon paper, nor did I know of any person in the vicinity who had received similar communications and whose testimony might support mine. He had mentioned to me none, as principally & decided engaged with him, but gen. W. & Mr. Alston, who I afterwards learnt was his son-in-law, and a Mr. Ephraim Kirby, who I learnt was late a captain of Ranger's in Wayne's army. Of gen. W. Burr said much, as I have stated; of Mr. Alston very little, but enough to satisfy me that he was engaged in the project; and if Kirby he said, that he was brigadier in the vicinity of Cincinnati (whether C. in Ohio or in Kentucky I know not) who had much influence with the militia, and had already engaged the majority of the brigade to which he belonged, who were ready to march at Mr. Burr's signal. Mr. B. talked of this resolution as a matter of right inherent in the people, and constitutional; a revolution which would rather be advantageous than detrimental to the Atlantic states: a revolution which must eventually take place; and for the operation of which the present crisis was peculiarly favorable: that there was no energy to be dreaded in the general government, and his conversations denoted a confidence that his arrangements were so well made that he should meet with no opposition at N. Orleans; for the army and the chief citizens of that place were ready to receive him. On the solitary ground upon which I stood I was at a loss how to conduct myself, though at no loss as respects my duty. I durst not place my lonely testimony to the balance against the weight of colonel Burr's character, for by turning the tables upon me, which I thought any man capable of such a project might very conscientiously do, it should sink under the weight. I resolved therefore with myself to obtain the removal of Mr. B. from this country, in a way honorable to him, and on this I did consult him without his knowing my motive. Accordingly I waited on the president of the U. S. and after a desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his attention to the west, I said to him (I took the liberty of suggesting to him) that I thought col. B. ought to be removed from the country, because I considered him dangerous in it. The president asked where we should send him. I said to England or Madrid, though it has been said in some publications that I added Cadiz. The president without any positive expression (in such a matter of delicacy) seemed to think the trust too important and expressed something like a doubt respecting the integrity of Mr. B. I quickly told the president that perhaps no man had stronger grounds to suspect that integrity than I had; but that I believed his pride of ambition had so predominated over his other passions, that when placed on an eminence and put on his honor, he would sacrifice himself to secure his fidelity. I perceived that the subject was disagreeable to the president, and to bring him to my point in the shortest mode and in a manner which would point to the danger I said to him, if col. B. was not disposed of, we should in 18 months have an insurrection; if not a revolution on the waters of the Mississippi. The president said he had too much confidence in the information of that country to the union, to add.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The subjoined extracts or letters will be read with interest by all descriptions of citizens. We pledge ourselves for the authenticity and correctness of that which

has been communicated for the Register. It establishes the opinion we have heretofore expressed on this subject.

Extract of a letter received in town from a gentleman at Halifax, dated Aug. 8th

"Respecting peace or war with the U. S. opinions here in general are, that matters will be amicably adjusted. They are however not without their fears, I assure you, and with good reason. I have breakfasted and dined with admiral Berkeley, and had more than once an opportunity of hearing him relate many particular respecting the unhappy dispute with the U. S. particularly the causes that brought on the unpleasant business with the Chesapeake; which he assured me might as well have happened in the Mediterranean, were she bound, as here, as he had no doubt but that the same orders were sent out there. The ship of war Milan, of 44 guns, sails this day for the Capes of Virginia."

[Boston Chron.]

If the Chesapeake had sailed to the Mediterranean unmolested, it is probable she would have been attacked there, unless the admiral had given up the men claimed as deserters—as a description of the men was sent to the British commanders from Halifax, probably with a request (which was all admiral Berkeley could send to officers not under his command) that the men might be obtained by some means.

(Boston Palladium.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated for the Register.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.

"We have, from our friends at Halifax, admiral Berkeley's account of the affair of the Chesapeake, sent on at the instance of the admiral for us to make what use of it we thought fit. It varies little from what we had previously understood—The only thing of moment we learn from it is, that the measure emanated from himself, that it was no act of his government; strong hopes are entertained that the matter will be accommodated."

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated July 2. 1807.

"Captain Pike who has been some time detained in the interior provinces of Spanish America, arrived at this place on the evening of the 20th of last month."

It was asserted by Lord Auckland in the British House of Lords on the 29th of June, that additional articles of a treaty between America and Britain had been agreed upon but not signed.

We find by Steele's list of April, that the Driver was then commanded by captain Love; but by the list for June, that he is removed, and that the Driver is commanded by captain Claridge. [Nat. Intel.

There were at Halifax on the 5th inst. 12 sail of ships of war, viz. one 74, three frigates, three sloops of war, one brig, and the rest armed schooners.

The Porto Rico Gazette, speaking of Miranda, the would be king of South America, says, he is now reduced to the situation of an overseer or negro driver of a sugar plantation, and a great part of his artillery and military stores have been purchased at less than half price, by the Spanish government and are now at Porto Rico.

It is reported, that the governor of Lower Canada has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in that territory to take the oath of allegiance by a certain day, or to depart from the province.

MONTREAL August 10. We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec; and that Montreal will be the head quarters of the 4th regiment and the Canadian fencibles: so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.

LOST, OR STOLEN.

A YOUNG Liver-colored spaniel BITCH, has two of her toes joined on the off fore foot and the mark of a wart on her under lip; answers to the name of Umba. Any person will be handsomely rewarded by leaving her at Mr. Woodham's, of the theatre.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trespassing on my land near the Spring Garden, as I am determined to prosecute any one offending.

Frederick Tridell.

August 27.

Mrs. Opie's Tales, Being the FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, are just received, for sale by

JAMES KENNEDY, sen. King-street.

In two vols. Price two dollars in boards.

THE character of these delightful and instructive Tales is so well known as hardly to require a recommendation. To the friends of piety and virtue they will be peculiarly acceptable, as tending to correct those errors in conduct and manners which are too common in the present day. The typographical execution of the work will be found to do credit to the American press, and little inferior to the British edition, though less than one third of the price.

St. Clair, Margaretta and the Birds of Scotland, are also received, and the Wild Irish Girl and Noyice of St. Domingo, are daily expected.

August 27.

203

Second Legion of Militia.

ATTENTION!

BATTALION Courts of Enquiry will be held at the court-house, on Monday, for the assessment of fines—and a Legendary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place, on Saturday the 12th September next, for hearing appeals and performing other duties required by law. The Courts will be opened at ten o'clock on each day.

By order,

Philip Triplett, Adjutant
2d L. M. D. C.

August 27.

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On THURSDAY EVENING,
AUGUST 27,

Will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY,
or

MACBETH.

(Written by Shakespeare.)

Duncan, (King of Scotland)	Mr. Cross.
Malcolm,	Mr. Claude.
Donaldbane,	Miss Jefferson.
Macbeth,	Mr. Wood.
Banquo,	Mr. Cone.
Lemox,	Mr. Miller.
Macduff,	Mr. Rutherford.
Fleance,	Master Jefferson.
Seyton,	Mr. Charnock.
Seward,	Mr. Barnett.
1st Murderer,	Mr. Cunningham.
Messengers, Officers, &c. &c.	
Hecate,	Mr. Cross.
First Witch,	Mr. Jefferson.
Second Witch,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Third Witch,	Mr. Charnock.

Lady Macbeth,
Lady in Waiting,

Mrs. Melmoth.

Mrs. Cunningham.

IN ACT THIRD,
A Grand Banquet Scene.

IN ACT FOURTH,
Cave of Hecate—Grand Incantation of Witches.

To which will be added, the Comic Opera,

OF THE

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

(Written by J. O'Keeffe, esq.)

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Charnock.
Compton,	Mr. Cross.
Eugene,	Mr. Wood.
John,	Mr. Rutherford.
Thomas,	Mr. Cone.
Chicane,	Mr. Miller.
Cudden,	Mr. Barnett.
Lingo,	Mr. Jefferson.

Mrs. Cheshire,
Laura,
Cowslip,
Ering,

Mrs. Cunningham.

Mrs. Claude.

Mrs. Woodham

Mrs. Jefferson.

* The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when spoken to always cross, looks very surly; has a scar on the top of his right hand; is about 36 or 37 years old, and is pretty slender made.—If he is not taken away before the 13th of September next, he will be discharged by the court.

John Snyder, jailor.

August 26.

ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest style, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, Sec'y.

August 25

dist'law

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Joseph Baxter, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.
August 12. law2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Zebulon Robinson, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.
August 13. law2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Thomas Lawson and William Fowle, trading under the firm of Lawson and Fowle, complainants, vs. Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.
August 13. law2m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th instant, an apprentice boy, named William Suxhard, but sometimes calls himself Gothard Suxhard, has a down look, and light curly hair, five feet two inches high; his cloathing consisted of a bearskin jacket and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends said boy and brings him home or confines him in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale,
Shoemaker.

August 21.

GREAT BARGAINS.

TENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and interesting property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the

First,

Leased to William Fraser for FORTY DOLLARS per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land, Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the

Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of Georgetown, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with Red and White OAK.

A I. S. O.

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, esq; to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. is being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13.

PROSPECTUS

OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the
United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprised in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and a fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of reader, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT CRAVEN, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 95° west, to the Pacific Ocean, and between 36° and 52° north latitude, with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the principal cities of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two volumes, will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

* * * Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained the stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 1.]

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

SALES AT VILLE BE

Corner of Prince an

Parish of Dry Goods

Particulars of which w

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ALL kinds of goods

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TWENTY THOUS

Puerto Rico Gro

Chin Sugs, received

every day, from St. Tho

For sale by

R. V.

C. I.

July 7.

FOR SALE

A convenient two stor

brick buildings, sit

between Pitt and

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Accommodations frame

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July 10.

A Miller V

To a Man who

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NOTICE

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